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America's Iron Curtain On Japan

London, May 6.
Britain is hoping for an early reopening of private foreign trade with Japan, Mr. J. W. Belcher, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today.

The Board is compiling a list of 40 representatives of British business interests to go to Japan and break the ground. Legislative and administrative steps for trade with the enemy nation were now under way, according to Mr. Belcher, who said that conditions under which goods would be exchanged were still under discussion with the United States and other Allied authorities in Washington.

"Iron Curtain"

A complaint that there was almost a complete "iron curtain" as far as Japanese economic, financial and commercial affairs were concerned was made by Mr. Harold Davies, (Labour Member).

He asked if there was likely to be an early settlement of the international exchange rate of the yen and if documentation on the activities of the United States Commercial Corporation could be placed at the disposal of members of Parliament?

Mr. Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that he would take notice of Mr. Davies' question.

Vital New Delhi Parleys

New Delhi, May 7.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, is to leave tonight for Simla where he was to be the guest of the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten.

News of his departure coincided with the report that the Viceroy was planning new round-table talks with Congress, Muslim and Sikh leaders. The "Lahore Military and Civil Gazette" stated that invitations were being issued to five Indian leaders. Viscount Mountbatten intended to hold talks on the return of Lord Ismay, senior member of his staff, from London, it was added.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, said today that in his opinion decisions concerning the whole of India were likely to be announced in a few weeks.

Mr. Jinnah was referring to the visit to London of Lord Ismay, senior member of the Viceroy's staff.—Reuter.

The Weather

A moderate anticyclone covers N. China and pressure is also high to the E and SE of Japan with a feeble wedge extending over the China Sea. A depression over N. Japan and the southern part of the Sea of Japan is moving rapidly N.E. From 10 a. trough extends SW across S. China to N. Indo-China. Pressure is also low S. of the Philippines and S. of the Caroline.

Today's Forecast: Moderate S or light variable winds; cloudy with scattered showers overnight, bright intervals during the day; morning coastal mist and fog; warm and humid.

Yesterday's Weather:—
Maximum: 87.5 deg. F.
Minimum: 75.5 deg. F.
Sunshine: 8 hours.
Rainfall: 0.7 mm. to 0.05 inch; Total since Jan. 1—119.8 mm.; no against an average of 214.9 mm.

CHINA FOOD PRICE CRISIS

Chengtu Riots: New Measures By State Council

All Merchants To Register

Nanking, May 7.
In an effort to curb the rise in food costs "although no actual shortages exist" the National Government today promulgated measures aimed at eliminating market manipulation and providing for better distribution of food stocks. In the meantime, the price of rice soared to \$320,000 a picul in Shanghai and \$330,000 a picul in Foochow.

The new Premier, General Chang Chun, reported on economic problems at the second meeting of the State Council today. Dr. Hollington Tong revealed at a press conference.

However, he declined to give details of plans for price control and wage adjustment.

The measures which he announced, provided, later alla, that all food merchants be required to register with the Government and having registered be given help and protection.

Unregistered merchants are strictly forbidden to buy, sell or transport food.

Hoarding and the manipulation of food markets are strictly forbidden and violators of the emergency food regulations will be severely punished.

Distribution of food is to be speeded up by allowing absolute freedom in transportation between countryside and cities. The detention of food in transit by the authorities shall be unlawful.

"Encouragement"
Government investigation will be made of rich families hoarding surplus food and they will be "encouraged to sell."

Provinces and districts with surplus commodities are to be encouraged to supply the areas where shortages exist. The local authorities, in consultation with the Ministry of Food may, forbid the export of food from localities in which there is a shortage.

In large cities and areas which are short of food, special food control committees shall be formed. These committees shall collect funds to buy where prices are lower and shall sell without profit.

Better Than Average
Announcing these regulations, Dr. Tong stated that food crops in South China last year were better than average while the wheat crop in North China was "extremely good". This year, due to timely rains in spring, the harvest will be good while in addition the Government is importing quantities of wheat.

American Loan Policy

WASHINGTON, MAY 7.
ALONE AMONG THE 44 NATIONS IN THE WORLD BANK HAS AGREED TO LET THE BANK USE ITS SUBSCRIPTION PAYMENT TO BE LENT TO THE OTHER NATIONS, AN AUTHORITY SOURCE SAID TODAY.

The other 43 nations say they are not in a position now to have their currencies lent out.

This was described as unimportant at this particular time; however, since none of the nine members asking for US\$2,553,875,000 in loans wants anything but American dollars.

The Bank's stock of subscribed dollars will only be US\$721,392,500, even after the United States finishes its subscription payment three weeks from now.

The only way the Bank can add to them is to get dollars from private American investors.

The Bank is preparing now to borrow from these investors, by selling bonds in the United States, probably this summer or autumn. Denominations will be small as US\$1,000.—Associated Press.

Nanking, May 7.

The Government had been giving close attention to the food problem but had hesitated to fix prices at too low a level in this country with an 80 per cent agricultural population, as such action "cannot but discourage production".

The Kuomintang "Central Daily News" reported today that the cost of living index may be unfrozen between May 10 and 15.—Reuter.

Index Figure Forecast
Shanghai, May 7.

The local Social Affairs Bureau has completed the compilation of the latest cost of living index in anticipation of the promulgation of new wage measures by the Central Government within a few days, it is reported today.

The new index figure is being kept secret for the time being but it is unofficially reported to be around the 15,000 mark—that is to say the cost of living here today is 15,000 times higher than in 1937.

This figure if correct represents an increase of more than one hundred per cent over the last published index at the end of January, when the figure stood at slightly below 8,000. It is believed that the cost of living index officially re-introduced besides being the basis for the payment of wages and salaries will also be used as a yardstick by all classes of business for fixing their charges.—Reuter.

Rice Riot
Shanghai, May 7.

A mob forced their way into a rice store in northern Shanghai today and looted about 20 bags of rice after wrecking the heavy bars protecting the shopfront.

A long queue, lined up for rice, became impatient with long waiting and took action. The prompt arrival of the police prevented further losses.—United Press.

Rioters Executed In Chengtu
Shanghai, May 7.

Two rice riot ring-leaders were executed in Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuan, when the military authorities decided to take drastic measures to check increasing lawlessness in the city, according to Chinese reports today.

Hundreds of poor people since May 5 have been roaming the streets raiding rice shops and other food stores, looting and wrecking. Reports said most of the stores closed their board for its solidly, causing virtually a complete standstill.

The military authorities, dispersing the crowds, ordered curfew at night and warned that further mob activities would be punishable by death.

Police and gendarmes have been ordered to shoot to kill in order to disperse mobs, the reports added.—United Press.

Shanghai, May 7.

The bomb exploded at 5:25 p.m. GMT during the second afternoon performance. The terrible explosion shattered the dimly-lighted street, crowded the dimly-lighted street.

The theatre is situated on Soliman Pasha Street, is air-conditioned and is one of the most modern in Cairo.

The Director of Public Security, Amr Bey, said several arrests were planned tonight, but declined to elaborate.

Premier Nokrashy Pasha told the United Press: "I was sure it was not the work of an Egyptian."—United Press.

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Today's attacks were made with hand grenades on the former offices of the British Supply Control and the British Ministry of Information. It was believed that they were flung from a black car.

No damage or casualties were reported.

Five people were killed, 40 injured and eight are still on the danger list after an explosion at the American-owned Metro Cinema. A police official today said: "We still have no

idea regarding the motive for the explosion."—Reuter.

TAIYUAN THREAT
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A major battle for Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province and for over ten years the home of General Yen Hsi-shan, Provincial Governor, is believed imminent, according to semi-official reports today.—Reuter.

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While the Renault strike which was supported by the Communists and which was an immediate cause of the crisis continues, and minor strikes are spreading in other industries.—Associated Press.

CHINA'S BUDGET
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The Finance Minister, Mr. O. K. Yui, today presented the new budget for the fiscal year 1947. In which expenditures amount to CN\$20,000,000,000, and revenues an estimated CN\$10,000,000,000.—United Press.

VERNON BARTLETT

Bangkok, May 6.
Vernon Bartlett, MP (Independent), who arrived here yesterday, will fly to Hong Kong on Thursday.

Speaking to the Press, he said that Siam's conduct over the Indo-China border question had gained international goodwill.—Reuter.

Indo-China Peace Talk

Paris, May 7.

Louis Jacquinot, French Minister of Marine, who has just returned from Indo-China, said today that he was "not aware" of any peace negotiations between the French authorities and Vietnam.

"I was very surprised to read this information in the British press," the Minister said.

Both in Paris and the French administrative centre of Saigon in Indo-China, "informed quarters" were quoted as forecasting negotiations between the French and Dr. Ho Chi Minh's Vietnam administration.

Salgon said that talks would start "somewhere near Hanoi," Vietnam capital, before the weekend.

"Usually reliable sources" in Paris said that the Vietnam Government had semi-officially approached the French High Commissioner in Saigon with the view to the cessation of hostilities.—Reuter.

Meanwhile, 23 members of the Control Yuan of the Chinese Government have recommended that the salaries of civil servants be paid in kind in the same way as under the Han dynasty about 2,000 years ago.—Reuter.

Further Cairo Bomb Outrages

Cairo, May 6.
Five persons were killed in a bomb explosion at the Metro Theatre tonight. The film, "Bad Bascomb," starring Wallace Beery and Margaret O'Brien, was being shown when the bomb exploded. An eye-witness said six balcony seats were "blown to bits."

Surging crowds outside the theatre prevented any immediate estimate of the injured. The bomb made a big hole in the balcony, where it exploded.

Splinters and debris flew in all directions, causing many minor injuries. The theatre was full to capacity, (1,500 persons) when the explosion occurred.

The bomb exploded at 5:25 p.m. GMT during the second afternoon performance. The terrible explosion shattered the dimly-lighted street, crowded the dimly-lighted street.

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Thousands Of Children Dying

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More than 8,000 bodies of destitute Chinese children were picked up in the streets of Shanghai in the past four months, a spokesman of the Shanghai Benevolent Society said today.

During April alone, 3,410 corpses were found, of which 3,048 were children.

More attacks on rice shops have been reported as prices of everything, from vital necessities to luxuries, made another upward spurt after the lifting of the ceiling for rice quotations.

The Food Minister, Mr. Ku Cheng-kang, has stated that the Government should have completed its plan for re-employment of wages and for unfreezing the cost of living index on which wages used to be based before they were pegged in February to the January level.

He realised that wage adjustment would be only a stopgap measure which would not hit at the very heart of China's developing economic crisis, and added that "the Government has under consideration other measures for controlling the increasing prices and inflation."

Meanwhile, 23 members of the Control Yuan of the Chinese Government have recommended that the salaries of civil servants be paid in kind in the same way as under the Han dynasty about 2,000 years ago.—Reuter.

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WARSPITE APARTMENTS?

London, May 6.
Housing shortage note: Two groups of men want to build apartments in the hull of the battleship "Warspite," which ran irretrievably aground while being towed to the scrapping yard.—United Press.

Giant Wave Hits N.Z. Steamer

Wellington, N.Z.

May 6.
Six passengers were slightly hurt when a giant wave, believed to be of earthquake origin, hit the "Wahine," 5,000-ton liner, 200 miles off the New Zealand coast.

The wave coincided with a sharp earthquake which rattled Wellington city, 200 miles distant.—United Press.

Chicago, May 6.
A slight but sharp earthquake struck along the Wisconsin side of Lake Michigan late today.

The quake broke the seismograph at Marquette University. Persons in the area became frightened as buildings trembled and windows rattled momentarily, the effect being like the concussion of a far-off explosion.

No damage was reported.—United Press.

Pasadena, Cal., May 7.
An earthquake described as "moderately strong" was recorded today at the California Institute of Technology.

The estimated distance was 6,600 miles with the direction undetermined.—Associated Press.

Intense Quake
Sydney, May 7.

An intense earthquake, with the epicentre estimated to be near Rabaul, New Britain, was recorded by the Observatory here beginning 6:30 a.m. today and continuing for four hours before diminishing.

Wireless reports from Rabaul did not mention the tremor.—United Press.

Swedish Ship On Fire

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 7.
THE SWEDISH MOTORSHIP FRED, CAUGHT FIRE OFF A PIER IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY YESTERDAY AND SEVERAL FIREBOATS BATTLED THE FLAMES, WHICH BURST THROUGH HER DECK, WHILE THE COAST GUARD TOOK 18 OF HER CREW AND TRANSFERRED THEM TO SHORE.

The Coast Guard reported that tugboats were trying to manoeuvre the 1,940-ton vessel into shallow water.

The ship was preparing to sail for Sweden with a cargo of rice. The Coast Guard headquarters did not know whether the crew were taken from the ship or picked up from the water. There was no information about the remainder of the crew, believed to total about 80.

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JAP. DOSSIER ON GOVERNOR

Affidavits from high-ranking British and American officers who had been prisoners of war in Formosa, testifying to ill-treatment and brutality at the hands of the Japanese POW Camp staff were read into the records of the Court when the trial was resumed yesterday before No. 7 War Crimes Court of Col. Nakano Junichi, Commandant of POW Camps in Formosa, and two of his subordinate officers.

One affidavit revealed that General Jonathan Wainwright, General Percival and other senior ranking prisoners were made to work as great herds. An American Major-General testified by affidavit that he had been so hungry that after a meal of a half dozen swallows he could feel "the life coming into my veins."

An extract from the diary of POW Camp Headquarters at Taihoku was also read to the Court. This referred to Sir Mark Young as "showing a haughty attitude" after being confined to his room for thirteen days for having appeared to be assisting with other prisoners of war not to sign a non-escape pledge.

The Prosecuting Officer, Major D. C. McGregor, read the following extract from the diary: "Report of Commandant of Shanghai P.O.W. Camp: (1) Mark Young and batman BOR John Warran: these two men have been sent from Shanghai Prisoner of War Camp under escort of Captain Endo and one J.O.R. arrived at Taihoku Airfield at 1600 hours, and were immediately admitted to Daichoku Camp."

"Regarding the treatment of 'Young', a report from the Commandant of the Shanghai P.O.W. Camp states: (2) a. This man has been a Government official abroad, in Colonies and Settlements since the time of his ancestors (hereditary Government Official) and therefore his character shows that he is liable to be very crafty and haughty."

"b. Since his status permits him the treatment accorded to those with the rank of General, he has been given better articles (necessities and treatment) than the others. However, his daily routine has been the same as the other prisoners of war."

"c. He was requested to sign an undertaking (of non-escape) but his attitude was very haughty and he refused. He appeared to be agitating others not to sign. He was therefore confined to his quarters and was prohibited from seeing any other person. Finally he signed the undertaking."

"d. He has been disobedient, and therefore was confined to his room again. After thirteen days he was allowed out, but still showed a very haughty attitude."

"(5) In view of the experience gained during 6 1/2 months of handling 'Young' it is not necessary to accord him any special treatment, such as his position as a former Governor might entitle him, and for this reason of his showing a very disobedient and haughty attitude he should be very strictly dealt with by the Japanese."

An affidavit from Air Vice Marshal Paul Copeland Maltby, R.A.F., was read into the proceedings, as follows: "Between September, 1942, and January, 1943, about 260 British, Australian, American and Dutch Officers of the rank of Colonel and upwards were collected together in Karenko Camp, Formosa. The Governors, Dutch and British, of Allied colonies and their senior administration officials were placed in the same camp."

"There we were deliberately subjected to a regime of degradation and brutality, the outstanding features of which I give below: "Beatings were frequent and often violent. They were administered for the most trivial offences, and indeed for none at all, by the guards who habitually patrolled the camp and deliberately laid traps for excuses for inflicting punishment."

"Suddenly Stopped
"Lieutenant Nakashima himself administered some of the most severe beatings; he was assistant to the Camp Commandant, Captain Inamura. These beatings continued as a frequent practice daily until they were 'suddenly stopped' in mid-March 1943 as a result of a visit by a staff officer from the Prisoners of War Information Bureau in Tokyo on March 16. Beatings occurred as isolated incidents afterwards but were not consistent."

"Compulsory work was imposed on the senior officers who were first persuaded to undertake it as voluntary work in allotments. (Continued on page 10)

Very Haughty
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REACTION TO UNO DECISION

Arab Executive To Boycott Special Session On Palestine Problem

Motives Of Move Not Clear

Report On Acre Gaol Break

Lake Success, N.Y. May 6. The decision of the United Nations General Assembly to hear the Jewish Agency at the special session on Palestine has evoked determined reaction from the Arabs.

The Arab Higher Executive, representing all major parties of the territory, today told the United Nations that they would boycott its special meeting on Palestine in protest against "the prior recognition" given to the Jewish Agency.

The boycott follows yesterday's General Assembly vote instructing the Political Committee to hear the Jewish Agency and leaving it to the Committee's discretion whether to hear other organizations representing residents in Palestine.

The notification came in a telegram from the Secretary of the Arab Executive immediately after the Political Committee met here to discuss the setting up of a fact-finding committee on Palestine.

Declaring the Jewish Agency to be an alien body and an imposed minority, the telegram announced that the Arab Executive was withdrawing its previous application for a hearing. This surprise move of the Arab Executive has caused considerable speculation in delegation circles, and the motives of the move are not clear.

Reliable Arab quarters point out that the Arab Higher Executive had never considered itself on an equal footing with the Jewish Agency, and the fact that the Jewish Agency was given priority in the General Assembly's resolution yesterday obviously dealt a blow to Arab prestige.

Insufficient Briefing

It was also felt in Arab circles that the representatives of the Arab Higher Executive at present in New York were not sufficiently briefed to give adequate representation in the Political Committee.

The opposition by five Arab states here to allowing any non-government body representation in the United Nations organs was believed in well-informed circles to have some connection with the forthcoming Egyptian appeal to the Security Council against the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

It was feared by some Arabs that if minority bodies were given a voice it would possibly allow the Sudanese—a number of whom are opposed to union with Egypt—to appear in the United Nations when the time comes. It might also give an opening to certain Kurd Communists who are dissatisfied with Iraqi rule.

The Arab telegram was read out by the Political Committee Chairman, Mr. Pearson (Canada), after Senator Austin (United States) had tabled the proposal that the Jewish Agency and other Palestinian representatives should appear before the Committee.

Immediately the Arab withdrawal was announced, Asaf Ali (India) interposed to ask whether it was really certain that the telegram had been sent by the Arab Higher Committee, Secretary, and whether it might not be a fake. Mr. Pearson said that since receipt of the message a confirming letter had been received signed "in pen and ink" by the same person.

The Russian delegate, Mr. Gromyko, urged that it was time to invite the Jewish Agency representative to the table, but the Chairman said that the Agency had not yet declared who their representative was to be.

It is understood that the Agency is meeting in New

York to try to choose a spokesman.

At the opening of today's debate in the Political Committee, the Canadian Chairman warned the 55 members that he would not allow the debate to stray from the appointed path.

The Mexican representative, Padilla Norvo, was elected Vice-Chairman, and the Danish representative, Henrik Hauffmann, as rapporteur.

After heated and protracted debate arising from the Arab telegram, the Political Committee decided, without a vote, "to grant a hearing to the Jewish Agency and the Arab Higher Committee."—Reuter.

Used "Spitfire" To Save Money

Rio de Janeiro, May 6. Jaime Storey, the Argentine pilot, who tomorrow will fly the last leg of his London-Buenos Aires flight in a "Spitfire" said today that one reason why he was making the trip in a Spitfire was because it was cheaper than the regular airlines.

Standing beside his fighter at Rio's Santos Dumont airport, the tall flying pilot, who yesterday flew the Atlantic from Dakar to Natal, said that his total expenses would be about \$420.

He said that he was indebted to the British South American Airways because, on his Atlantic hop, he nestled his tiny plane just five yards behind and below one of their New York planes and thus had an escort across.

Storey said that the plane he had "like a sewing machine" all the way. His only trouble was at Port Etienne, West Africa, where a dust storm hid the airstrip, and he had to land on a beach. A rising tide threatened to "drown" the plane, but with the aid of cables, it was pulled to higher ground.

Had To Push Her

"I have had to push her for at least ten miles all of it around airports," Storey said.

This is the first Spitfire ever seen in South America, and Storey put on an acrobatic display for the Air Minister, Brigadier Armando Trompowski, and also for the benefit of the British community in Rio, which, during the war provided money to equip two Spitfire Squadrons in England.

Storey, who served with a Royal Air Force photographic reconnaissance unit during the war, plans to use his plane—a photographic reconnaissance type which he said he had bought for a song in England—for photographic survey work in Argentina.—Reuter.

Mr. Bevin's Choice

London, May 6. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, admitted to his Trade Union supporters last night that he did not relish his Cabinet post.

"If I had any choice, I would rather have been Chancellor of the Exchequer," Mr. Bevin told leaders of the Transport and General Workers Union who were celebrating the organization's 25th anniversary.

Mr. Bevin said his work as Foreign Secretary was hampered by lack of coal and goods to export.

He said if every British

worker increased production seven and a half per cent, his task would be easier and "you would not have so much trouble with your wives because queues would be abolished."—United Press.

Meanwhile, Haganah sources say another Jewish refugee ship is "somewhere in the Eastern Mediterranean," heading for Palestine. The British coastal blockade ships and Royal Air Force have been put on the alert.

Lunatics Injured

"This diversion, as it subsequently turned out, caused no panic, but seven lunatics suffered injury," the report, which has been submitted to the Palestine government, says.

"Immediately afterwards, rifle and machine-gun fire opened on prison guards standing on the roof, while a party of Jews, using a series of light scaling ladders, climbed up the corridor running along the southern external wall.

"Once there, the attackers laid an explosive charge which blew out iron bars and a number of windows and blew a hole in the compound where both Jewish and Arab prisoners were exercising. The Jewish prisoners then seized previously-prepared rags soaked in paraffin, ignited them and brandished same so as to facilitate their escape."

Panic

The report said the Arab prisoners were panic-stricken and fled in all directions. A British prison official tried to quiet the prisoners, but the Jews managed to escape through the hole blown in the wall and through windows blown out by the terrorists, according to the report. Quiet was restored in the prison by 6.30 p.m.

The full toll from Sunday's outbreak today stood officially at 15 dead, as another recaptured Jewish prisoner died. Sixteen escaped Arabs were recaptured during the past 24 hours, leaving 166 Arab prisoners and 21 Jews still at large.

One of the recaptured Arabs was serving a life sentence. Police searches today produced two military trucks and one jeep in Haifa, all with false licence plates.—United Press.

Jerusalem, May 6. Dr. Hassa Nikhalidi Khalidi, Secretary of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive in Jerusalem, said tonight that he had no knowledge of any cable sent to the United Nations threatening to boycott the special session of the Assembly on Palestine.

He was referring to the telegram from the Secretary of the Arab Higher Executive read at the United Nations Political Committee at Lake Success today. The telegram withdrew the Executive's previous application for a hearing.

Dr. Khalidi pointed out, however, that such a cable might have emanated from the Secretary of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive delegation at the United Nations.

Similarly, Dr. Khalidi had no knowledge of any letter confirming such a cable and expressed interest in the suggestion made by the Indian delegate at the United Nations Committee that the cable may be a fake.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WORST FED IN EUROPE?

London, May 6. Asserting that Great Britain is the worst fed nation in Western Europe, even including Germany, Dr. Franklin Bicknell, a London physician and dietician, wrote in this week's issue of the "Medical Press" that "England is dying from starvation."

"As a nation we must perish unless we can break the vicious circle of insufficient work causing insufficient food causing insufficient work," he wrote.

Denial By Mr. Strachey

London, May 6. Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, today denied published allegations by Dr. Franklin Bicknell that Britons are dying of slow starvation.

Mr. Strachey said: "It is a pity for a man with a medical degree to make errors of that magnitude."

He said the doctor's figure of 2,100 calories intake daily was 800 short of what the average Briton eats. He said Dr. Bicknell also missed the caloric value of rationed goods by 160 points when he suggested the total daily value amounted to 1,600 calories instead of 1,700.

The Minister said the doctor's summary of Britons' food intake overlooked the special feeding arrangements for workers and school-children and increased rations for heavy workers.—United Press.

Denial

A Ministry of Health spokesman, refuting the doctor's views, said "there is certainly no evidence to support the statement that England is 'dying from starvation'."

"The results of the last checks, which are regularly kept, of nutritional standards show no signs of any deterioration."

"The position still remains as described by the Ministry's Chief Medical Officer in his report published last year that 'despite fatigue, some inevitable monotony of diet, limitation imposed by various forms of rationing and disappearance of some familiar and favourite forms of food, the nutritional state of the nation is at least no worse at the end than at the beginning of the war, and that as regards children it indeed seems better.'"

Calories

In his article, Dr. Bicknell estimated that a man and woman eating at home consumed 2,100 calories daily—1,400 of rationed food, 200 goods on points, and the remainder unrationed potatoes, other vegetables and fish. He said a man needed a minimum of 3,000 calories daily and a woman 2,600 calories daily to provide energy for a full day's work.

The Ministry of Health spokesman pointed out that the control office for Germany reported a normal daily consumption of calories by German individuals in the British zone of 1,500—a little more than half the British figure.—Reuter.

Gold On Their Fingers, Gold On Their Toes

Batavia, May 6. The Aneta news agency reported today that when eight Indians on board the Dutch liner "Oranje" at Batavia before their departure on Sunday, a large amount of smuggled goods valued at 200,000 guilders was discovered.

The Indians, bound for Colombo, had gold rings on their fingers, gold bracelets, gold soles inside their shoes, and many jewels sewn inside their coats and pants. On close investigation the buckles of their belts were found to be solid gold.—United Press.

BEQUEST TO LORD INMAN

London, May 6. Lord Inman, Lord Privy Seal, has been left under the will of Miss Rosa Hamerton (who died in December aged 94) the residue of her estate which it is understood will amount to 285,000.

Lord Inman said today that he had known Miss Hamerton for 25 years and that she had been a very kind and generous friend.

the Charing Cross Hospital. He proposed to devote part of the bequest to making gifts to charitable objects and part to welfare of the poor. He said he would like to see the hospital built and that he would like to see the hospital built and that he would like to see the hospital built.

Enough to eat yet undernourished!

Proper nourishment for growing children is not necessarily secured merely by ensuring that they have enough to eat. Doctors point out that the nature of our food is more important than quantity.

To ensure that your children get the nourishment they need, give them Horlicks every day. Horlicks contains all the goodness of full-cream cows' milk to which has been added the rich energizing nourishment extracted from malted barley and wheat. It provides all-round nourishment to replace used up energy and to build up adequate body reserves.

Horlicks can be made with water only—the milk is in it.

To make good deficiencies in the diet, give your children Horlicks.

The Doctor Says:—WHEN A SUPPLEMENTARY DIET IS NEEDED I RECOMMEND HORLICKS BECAUSE IT PROVIDES ALL-ROUND NOURISHMENT.

WHAT HORLICKS IS
Horlicks is made from pure full-cream cows' milk plus the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat. It is a complete food containing body-building and energizing foods in proportions necessary for normal nutrition. Horlicks is 100% nourishment.

Horlicks can be obtained at all good grocers and provision stores—take home a bottle today.

Give HORLICKS and Build up his Energy

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING

SATURDAY, 10th May, 1947.

The First Bell will be rung at 2.00 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.30 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races—410) may be obtained at the office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep (\$2.00) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tie Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By ORDER
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

MARS

MACHINE TOOLS

Sole Agents:
THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ENGINEERING DEPT.
Queen's Road (2nd Floor)
Tel. 34111



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

50 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
office for Box Nos. 250, 255, 265,
270, 274, 278, 285.

WANTED KNOWN

TYPEWRITERS FOR HIRE at a
reasonable rent. Standard Type-
writer Co., 11, Des Voeux Rd., C.
Alexandra Bldg., Ground floor,
Tel. 30591.

SOCIALLY PRESENTABLE
babies use "EATCO" rubber
diapers. Obtainable from Wing
On Co., China Emporium, and all
exclusive stores.

EDUCATIONAL

SHANGHAI FASHION SCHOOL
(12 years of existence in Shang-
hai) opens cutting and sewing
classes. Complete course in three,
six or nine months. For particu-
lars, apply 3 Cameron Road,
Kowloon.

Beten's Beauty Salons

You can trust your personal
Beauty Problems — your Per-
manent Waves, Shampoo, Sets,
Tinting, Facials, Manicure,
Pedicure to Beten's expert
operators (1st floor) above
Lane Crawford's. Tel. 33161.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS of Wil-
liam Howe late of No. 37
Ahearn Street, Townsville in
the State of Queensland,
Commonwealth of Australia,
Storekeeper, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Court has by virtue of
Section 58 of the Probates Or-
dinance 1897, made an Order
limiting the time for creditors
and others to send in their
claims against the above estate
to the 2nd day of June 1947.

All creditors and others are
accordingly hereby required to
send their claims to the under-
signed on or before that date.

Dated the 7th day of May, 1947.

JOHNSON, STOKES &
MASTER,

Solicitors for the Executor of
the Will of the abovesigned
deceased.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
Building, Des Voeux Road,
Central, Hongkong.

UNITED SERVICE RECREATION CLUB KING'S PARK KOWLOON

The above club opens on 10th
May, 1947. The following are
extracts from the Rules re-
garding Civilian Membership:—

"For all subscriber Members
admission to the Club shall be
by ballot and the election shall
be in the hands of the Com-
mittee."

Candidates must be proposed
by one Member and seconded by
another, and application for
admission must be made in
writing signed by the candidate
and by his proposer and second-
er and addressed to the
Honorary Secretary."

"All forms of application for
subscriber membership shall be
presented by the Secretary to
the General Committee at the
first monthly Committee Meet-
ing held after date of receipt
by the Secretary of such form."

"A candidate shall not be
entitled to avail himself of the
use of the Club House, grounds
and gear, and to sign or pay
for the time he uses it up for
other purposes."

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Ordinary Yearly Gen-
eral Meeting of HONGKONG
TRAMWAYS LIMITED will be
held at the Office of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson and Com-
pany, Limited, Hongkong, on
Thursday, the 29th day of May,
1947, at 12 o'clock Noon, to
transact the ordinary business
of the Company.

And, NOTICE IS HEREBY
ALSO GIVEN that the Regis-
ter of Members of the Com-
pany will be closed from the
16th day of May to the 11th
day of June, 1947, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

W. H. PATERSON,
Secretary

Hongkong, 6th May, 1947.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that an Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Com-
pany will be held at the Office
of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Co., Ltd., 18 Pedder Street, Victo-
ria, in the Colony of Hong-
kong, on Thursday, the 29th
day of May, 1947, at 12.20 in
the afternoon or so soon there-
after as the Annual General
Meeting shall have been con-
cluded for the purpose of pro-
posing and if thought fit pass-
ing the sub-joined resolution viz:—

That the Articles of Association
be altered by cancelling
Articles 127 (a) and 127 (b)
and that the following Articles
be substituted:—

"127 (a) Any General Meeting
may resolve that any mon-
ey investments or other assets form-
ing part of the un-
divided profits of the
company or any un-
realised profits arising
from the revaluation
of any assets of the
company and stand-
ing to the credit of
any reserve or any
capital redemption
reserve fund, or in
the hands of the
company and avail-
able for dividend (or
representing pre-
miums received on
the issue of shares
and standing to the
credit of the share
premium account) be
capitalised and dis-
tributed amongst
such of the share-
holders as would be
entitled to receive
the same if distrib-
uted by way of di-
vidend and in the
same proportions on
the footing that they
become entitled thereto
as capital and that
all or any part of
such capitalised pro-
fits or reserves be
applied on behalf of
such shareholders in
paying up in full
either at par or at
such premium as the
resolution may pro-
vide, any unissued
shares or debentures
or debenture stock
of the company
which shall be
distributed accord-
ingly or in or to-
wards payment of
the uncalled liability
on any issued shares
or debentures or de-
benture stock, and
that such distribu-
tion or payment
shall be accepted by
such shareholders in
full satisfaction of
their interest in the
said capitalised pro-
fits or reserves."

"127 (b) For the purpose of
giving effect to any
resolution under the
last preceding article
the directors may
settle any difficulty
which may arise in
regard to the dis-
tribution as they
think expedient, and
in particular may
issue fractional cer-
tificates. Where re-
quisite a proper con-
tract shall be deliv-
ered to the Registrar
for registration in
accordance with Sec-
tion 127 of the Companies Ordinance."

By Order of the Board,
W. H. PATERSON,
Secretary

Hongkong, 6th May, 1947.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders

The Sixty-second Ordinary
Yearly Meeting of Shareholders
will be held at the Office of
the Undersigned on Friday, 9th
May, 1947, at Noon, for the pur-
pose of receiving the Report of
the General Agents together
with a Statement of Accounts
for the year ended 31st
December, 1946.

The Share Register and
Transfer Books will be closed
from the 25th April to 9th May,
1947, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.

General Agents,
THE CANTON INSURANCE
OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hong Kong, 21st April, 1947.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD

Notice is hereby given that the
Thirty-eighth Ordinary General
Meeting of the Company, will
be held at the Office of Messrs.
Doddwell & Co., Ltd., 3rd floor,
Hongkong Bank Building, on
Wednesday, the 21st May 1947,
at 11 a.m. for the purpose of
receiving the Report and
Statement of Accounts for the
period 1st December 1946 to
31st December 1946.

Notice is also given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from the 7th May
1947 to the 21st May 1947,
both days inclusive.

DODDWELL & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

DENNIS & Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for
THE NEW ASIA WHITE-ANT
DESTROYING CO.
(Canton)
WHITE-ANT EXTERMINATORS
Holland House (6th Floor)
Tel: 31221 & 31215

tion 44 of the Com-
panies Ordinance,
1932 and the direc-
tors may appoint any
person to sign such
contract on behalf of
the persons entitled
to the dividend or
capitalised fund, and
such appointment
shall be effective."

If the above resolution is
duly passed as a special resolu-
tion the following two resolu-
tions will be proposed as ordi-
nary resolutions respectively
viz:—

(1) That the authorised
Capital of the Company
be increased to \$20,000,-
000 by the creation of 5,-
360,000 new shares of
the nominal value of \$5
each.

(2) That it is desirable to
capitalise a sum of
HK\$6,500,000 being part
of the balance standing
at the credit of the Fixed
Assets Revaluation
Reserve of the company
and accordingly that such
sum be and is hereby
capitalised, and that such
capital sum be applied
on behalf of the persons
who on the 29th day of
May 1947 were the
holders of the 650,000
issued shares of the com-
pany in payment in full
for 1,300,000 new shares
of the company of the
nominal value of \$5
each, and that such
1,300,000 new shares
credited as fully paid be
accordingly allotted to
such persons respectively
in the proportion of two
of such new shares for
every one of the said
issued shares then held
by such persons respec-
tively, and that the
shares so allotted shall
be treated for all pur-
poses as an increase of
the nominal amount of
the capital of the com-
pany held by each such
shareholder, and not as
income and further that
such new shares shall
from the 1st day of
January 1947 rank for
dividend and in all other
respects pari passu with
the already issued shares.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. PATERSON,
Secretary

Hongkong, 6th May, 1947.

SAND ORDINANCE NO. 50 OF 1935

Amended by Ordinance
No. 12 of 1938

SAND MONOPOLY

It is hereby notified that as
from 6th May, 1947, SAND
may be obtained only from
Government Depots at Tong
Shui Road, North Point, and
Hung Hom, or such other
places as may be authorized by
the Controller of Stores.

The issue price of Sand from
the above mentioned depots at
North Point and Hung Hom
has been fixed provisionally by
Government at \$9.00 per cubic
yard.

All requests for the supply of
Sand should be made to the
Controller of Stores (Sand
Monopoly) either at the Depots
above mentioned or at the
Headquarters of the Stores De-
partment, Electric Road, North
Point.

The attention of the Public
is again invited to the Provi-
sions of the Sand Ordinance
No. 50 of 1935 as amended by
Ordinance No. 12 of 1938:—

- (1) No persons may take
Sand from any land,
foreshore, or seabed
not under lease from
the Crown, without
having previously ob-
tained a written Re-
moval Permit or Sale
and Removal Permit
from the Controller of
Stores applicable to
such Sand.
- (2) Any such Permits may
prescribe the quantity
of Sand which may be
taken and the places
from and to which it
may be removed and
such sale and removal
permit may also pre-
scribe the price to be
paid for the Sand to
which it relates.

- (1) No persons may in
any junk or lighter, or
any truck or lorry,
bring into the Colony
or remove from one
part of the Colony to
another any Sand,
wherever obtained and
ultimate destination,
unless he has in his
possession a permit is-
sued under Section 2
(1) or written Re-
moval Permit from the
Controller of Stores
applicable to such
Sand.
- (2) Any removal permit
issued under this Sec-
tion may prescribe the
quantity of Sand
which may be removed
and the places from
and to which it may
be removed.

- (A) The Controller of
Stores and any public
officer authorized by
him, either generally
or specially, shall have
power to arrest and
detain any persons
whom he may have
cause to suspect of
having committed or
of being about to
commit, or intend to
commit any offence
against this Ordinance.
- Any persons who con-
travene any Provi-
sion of Section 2 (1)
or Section 3 (1), or
brings into the Colony
or takes or removes
more Sand than is
prescribed by the Per-
mit or Sand from
other than the place or
places, if any, prescrib-
ed in the Permit, shall
be guilty of an offence,
and shall be liable on
summary conviction to
a fine not exceeding
\$500 and to imprison-
ment for any term
not exceeding six
months.

W. J. ANDERSON,
Controller of Stores.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1947.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.B.B. & Sons, Auctioneers.
Telephone 31807.

Teak Dining Room Suite 11
pieces, Wardrobes with Mirrors,
Dressing Tables with Mirrors
& Stools, Chest of Drawers,
Standard Lamps, Table Lamps,
Single Bedsteads with Box-
spring Mattresses, Day Bed with
Beauty Rest Mattress, Kitchen
Table, Radios, Steel Filing Ca-
binets, Dining Tables, Slide-
boards, Chairs, Writing Tables,
Carved Camphorwood Trunk,
Perambulator, Cutlery, Vases,
and Blackwood Furniture Etc.
Etc.

Also
1 Enamelled Bath
1 Toilet Carpet 9' x 12'
1 G.E. Refrigerator
1 Upright Piano
1 Typewriter

On View from Thursday, the
8th May 1947.

Terms As Customary
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT NOTICE

It is hereby notified that
sealed tenders in triplicate
which should be marked "Tender
for Repairs to Sanitary De-
partment Launches Nos. 1 & 3,
Revenue Department Launch
No. 1 and Fire Brigade Depart-
ment Launch No. 1," will be
received at the office of the
Chairman, Tender Board, un-
til noon on Friday, 16th May,
1947.

Details of specifications etc.,
are obtainable from the Super-
intendent Engineer, Govern-
ment Slipway, Yau Ma Tei.

Tenderers must deposit at the
Treasurer, Prince's Building, the
sum of \$1,000. — (Dollars One
Thousand), which sum shall be
forfeited to the Hong Kong
Government if the successful
tenderer fails to complete the
transaction. The deposit will be
returned to unsuccessful ten-
derers.

Government does not bind
itself to accept the lowest or
any tender.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Department,
Hong Kong,
6th May, 1947.

NOTICE

Applications are invited for
the post of Draughtsman in the
Office of the Principal Surveyor
of Ships, Harbour Department.

Qualifications: Candidates
should have extensive drawing
office and design experience
with a reputable ship-building
and ship-repairing establish-
ment, and should be well versed
in ordinary ship calculations.

Age: 30 to 35 years.
Salary: \$2,000 per annum to
\$3,000 per annum by annual
increments of \$100, together
with high cost of living al-
lowance of approximately 50%
of salary.

Selection will be made by in-
terview and examination in
English, mathematics, ship-
drawing, design, calculations and
tracing.

Candidates should apply in
their own handwriting to the
Principal Surveyor of Ships,
Harbour Office, giving full de-
tails of experience and qualifi-
cations, together with three copies
of recent testimonials.

Closing date for applications:
14th May, 1947.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Hong Kong, 7th May, 1947.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
Instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

Friday, the 9th May 1947
commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at their Sales Rooms No. 35
Hankow Road Kowloon.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE
comprising:—

Teak Dining Room Suite 11
pieces, Wardrobes with Mirrors,
Dressing Tables with Mirrors
& Stools, Chest of Drawers,
Standard Lamps, Table Lamps,
Single Bedsteads with Box-
spring Mattresses, Day Bed with
Beauty Rest Mattress, Kitchen
Table, Radios, Steel Filing Ca-
binets, Dining Tables, Slide-
boards, Chairs, Writing Tables,
Carved Camphorwood Trunk,
Perambulator, Cutlery, Vases,
and Blackwood Furniture Etc.
Etc.

Also
1 Enamelled Bath
1 Toilet Carpet 9' x 12'
1 G.E. Refrigerator
1 Upright Piano
1 Typewriter

On View from Thursday, the
8th May 1947.

Terms As Customary
LAMBERT BROS.
Auctioneers

Why The US Must Ratify The Italian Treaty

Washington, May 6.

General Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, warned
today that "if the United States fails to ratify
the Italian peace treaty the whole world situa-
tion will begin to dissolve. We will have to be-
gin again what we did in 1920" (reject the
League of Nations).

General Marshall was testifying before the Senate
Foreign Relations Committee, which was hold-
ing hearings on the Italian, Bulgarian, Ruman-
ian and Hungarian pacts prior to their debate
and hoped-for ratification by the Senate. Each
treaty must be ratified by two-thirds and the
trend of hearings before the Committee has
shown there was considerable possibility that
the Italian treaty might not gain a sufficient
margin.

"It would be a grave error
to start to back-track now.
The world will lose all con-
fidence in our leadership. To
me, as Secretary of State, it
would be most serious if we
now failed to go through with
it. It would be a course
wrought with most dangerous
consequences. The presumption
of those who oppose the Italian
treaty is that we can dictate
new terms—I do not think we
can or should," Gen. Marshall
declared.

He stressed that his experi-
ence in negotiations in Moscow
had made even more emphatic
his belief that the treaties
should be ratified as quickly as
possible.

He read to the Committee a
letter in which President Tru-
man declared that prompt ratifi-
cation of the treaties was
"vital to our foreign policy."
The President said nothing had
occurred since the signing of

a press conference on the much-
bombed site of the new station,
prophesied that within thirty
years Bankside would be made
out of date by atomic energy.
But in the meantime, London
would need 67 per cent more
electricity in 1951 than in 1946,
and by 1960 twice as much as
in 1951.—Reuter.

"Dangerous"

"To let things drift would be
the most dangerous policy in
the world. The problem con-
fronting me at Moscow was
how to avoid having things
drift."

Asked about Trieste, General
Marshall said that the situa-
tion, while explosive now,
would, if the treaty with Italy
were not promptly ratified, "go
from bad to worse and put us
into deep trouble. It would be
much more explosive, if not
possible of solution."

General Marshall was follow-
ed on the Committee witness-
stand by his predecessor as
Secretary of State, Mr. James
Byrnes, who declared:

"If we now fail to ratify the
treaties we have insisted on for
the last 18 months, we will
thereby veto the action of the
Allied Nations that made war
against Italy. If we exercise
that veto power, the responsi-
bility for maintenance of the
armies of occupation and of the
chaotic political and economic
conditions in these countries
will rest upon us."

Mr. Byrnes

Insisting that it was impos-
sible to write any better treat-
ies which would command
general Allied consent, Mr.
Byrnes defended point by point
the Italian pact—which is un-
der heavy fire from many quar-
ters in the United States.

"Without the treaty Italy
will be exposed to undeter-
mined claims of other Allied coun-
tries, which will dispute our
right by unilateral action to
deny their claims," he declared.

"Yugoslavia will undoubtedly
re-assert its claims to
Trieste. Italy will be without
peace and stability, which she
so urgently needs for her re-
covery. Confusion and uncer-
tainty will not help her in her
efforts to regain either political
or economic stability."

"Failure to ratify will make
it more difficult to make any
progress with the German and
Austrian settlements. Failure
to ratify will help only those
who can exploit the confusion
and unrest," he added.

General Marshall told ques-
tioners that ratification would
strengthen the hands of democ-
racies in meeting any possible
aggression against Italy from
Yugoslavia.

When the question of possi-
ble aggression against Italy
was raised, General Marshall
first asserted: "It has been
the policy of the United States
to build up the United Nations
to take care of situations ex-
actly like that." However, he
said, the signatories of the Ital-
ian treaty themselves "certainly
would have very definite obli-
gation to compel respect for
the treaty."

Still In Battle

He told the Committee that
he was "still in battle" for a
peaceful agreement with Rus-
sia. "Certainly, I would not
say we stop now and declare
our failure," he said.

General Marshall, former
Chief of Staff of the United
States Army, added: "My ex-
perience of campaigning is that
you generally have a hard
time in the first place."

Three girls from Moscow
dressed in red, white, and
black, with a red sash, were
seen among the delegates
at the United Nations.

Vatican, May 6.

The Vatican has received
news that the Italian govern-
ment has decided to accept the
Italian peace treaty.

New Power Station At Bankside

London, May 6.

The design for a new
power station at Bank-
side, opposite St. Paul's
Cathedral, one of several
planned to relieve Lon-
don's acute electricity
shortage, will be ready
within a week, Mr. Sil-
kin, Minister of Town
and Country Planning,
disclosed today.

Mr. Silkin defended the Gov-
ernment's approval of the pro-
ject against widespread cri-
ticisms that it would be an in-
appropriate neighbour, dwarfing
the Cathedral.

St. Paul's he declared, "was
42 feet higher than the pro-
posed power station, 100 feet lon-
ger and about the same width."
"It will be half a mile away
and in only a limited number
of spots will anyone be able to
see St. Paul's and Bankside at
the same time."

The Minister, who was giving

Folly To Perpetuate Hitler's Mistake

(By Daniel de Duce)

Munich, May 7.

A German general, whose anti-invasion advice
was scorned by Hitler, now urges the western
world to cure its "phobia of the Soviet Union."
No living German soldier is reputed to know the
Russians better than Ernest Koestring, 71-
year-old retired general of cavalry, who was
commander of 400,000 traitorous Soviet citi-
zens in the Wehrmacht just three years ago.

"It is folly," he told the Asso-
ciated Press in an interview, "to
perpetuate Hitler's mistake of re-

fusing to recognise the Soviet
Union's basic desire to keep the
peace."

"Russia cannot conquer the
world, and the world cannot
conquer Russia."

Koestring's knowledge of Soviet
affairs was so intimate that the
United States Government took
him to Washington for six weeks
in 1945 to draft a secret report.
Moscow-born, he helped in the
early years of the Weimar re-
public to forge the mysterious
liaison between the Reichswehr
and the Red Army by which
German officers were trained
undercover in tank, aviation and
chemical warfare in Russia.

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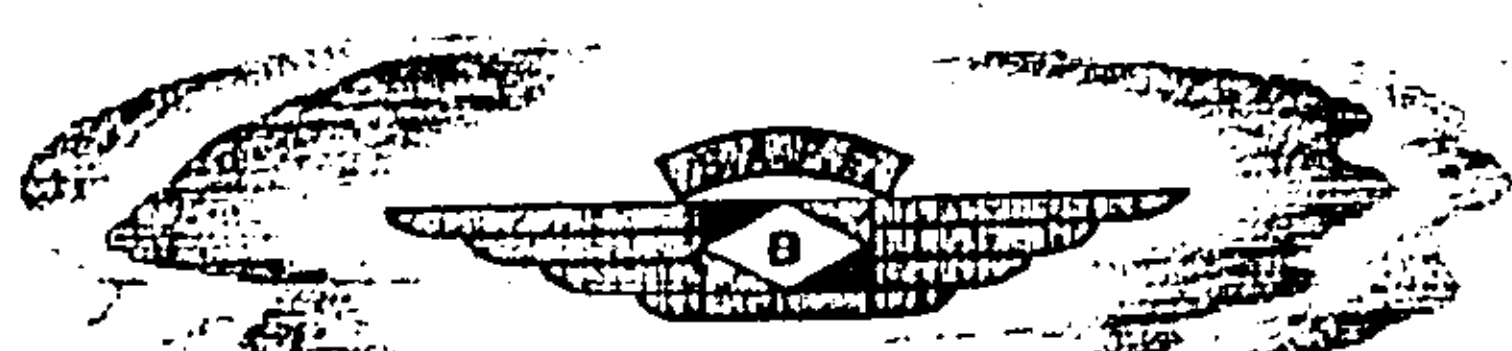
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POLICE REORGANISATION

The recent upgrading, to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, of several of the Colony's best police officers who have made their way up through the ranks, commends itself without reservation as against the pre-war practice in the making of most of these appointments. Taken in conjunction with the decision to reduce the European police personnel by at least sixty officers, it also permits a clearer picture of the Police Force New Model, as it will look and operate on completion of the process of reorganisation which has been steadily pursued since the return of civil administration. Whether it is altogether an attractive picture is a matter on which opinions are likely to differ widely. Experience since the Colony commenced to translate the new policy into action has certainly not been encouraging, and if it is accepted that some of the points of criticism may be discounted as arising from "growing-pains," there remains much to cause misgiving. Even the keenest advocate of the reorganisation plan would find it difficult to deny that the changes made have, hitherto, created a position which, as compared with the pre-war era, has impaired efficiency. The depleted European personnel are not only badly underpaid, but also, in many cases, seriously overworked. They are, as they must be in the circumstances, becoming less and less policemen and more and more part of an administrative machine controlling a police force. The policy of replacement of European officers, as far as possible, by locally-engaged staff, is theoretically acceptable and must be given its full trial, but the impression today is that achievements in this direction have been gained at a price in efficiency, and that the authorities have travelled too fast and too far. This is particularly unfortunate at a time when local police problems tend to increase in scope and volume, when serious crime is rampant, the work of special branch is heavier, and the population has grown to an all-time record in the history of the Colony. Doubtless it is futile to discuss today the possibility of putting the policy completely into reverse. It would, however, seem desirable that the position should be brought under frequent examination, and efforts be made to discover what the weaknesses are and what are the most readily available means of remedy. It would seem also very necessary to ensure that all European police officers are performing the most urgent and essential tasks. That endeavours are made to this end already, "according to our lights," we do not doubt. It can, however, be insisted that whether or not the job was essential for security reasons in 1939-41, Hong Kong's police force, now so short of European members, can no longer afford the luxury of a redundant Immigration Department, which engages the attention of numerous capable officers who could be so much more usefully employed elsewhere. The argument need not be detailed here, beyond stressing the obvious, that it is futile bureaucratic nonsense to operate an elaborate machine to control the movements of in and out of the Colony of a handful of foreigners when the immigration and emigration of thousands of Chinese is left entirely free of supervision. The European officers who are burdened with this task could far more usefully be found duties far more useful to the police force and to the community. It would at least help to give reassurance to the law-abiding public of Hong Kong that its knowledge of the dangers attached to the too rapid "localisation" of the police is spread in high places.

Afterthoughts Of An Observer On Departure of the Vanguard

Royal Tour Has Proved A Tonic For South Africa

Reviewing the political implications of the Royal tour of South Africa, it is certain today that the Royal Family has succeeded in reducing the hostility of anti-monarchism.

Almost everybody in South Africa believed Prime Minister Jan Smuts planned the Royal visit to consolidate the political position of his loyalist United Party as well as to undermine the strong, expanding movement of the opposition Nationalist Party. Without considering political aspects, the Royal tour has been a tremendous success. The Royal Family—as an individual family—has endeavored itself to the public. The enthusiastic welcome throughout the Union of South Africa, from a people who are traditionally staid and reserved, was a genuine manifestation of a warm feeling toward the Royal Family.

Some of the most ardent republican leaders admitted privately, after being exposed to the simple unpretentious charm of the Royal Family, that they admired King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret as individuals. The Nationalists contend, however, that it is possible for them to like the King personally without changing their attitude towards the monarchial institution he represents.

Fair-minded adherents of the United Party virtually concede that point. They do not claim that the tour has been a political grand slam. With moderate optimism they believe affection for the Royal Family will enable the opposing groups to attempt to reconcile and to compromise their political views with a greater spirit of reasonableness and conciliation.

Perhaps as an indication of the possibility, an avowed republican, who is a prominent member of the Nationalist Party, after meeting the Royal Family, said jestingly: "We can solve all our difficulties. If they will send us Princess Margaret and let her marry a nice South African boy, we will make her our permanent president. Then everybody would be happy."

Prime Minister Smuts termed the tour "a tonic for South Africa." He referred to the way the country had sprung itself for the visit, painting shabby buildings, planting trees and flowers and otherwise beautifying itself for the best appearance. He also referred to the way in which the tour had resulted in a unity of spirit of purpose, bringing together some political antagonists on a friendly basis for the first time. The Nationalist Party attitude was that as long as the Royal Family was visiting the country it should be treated courteously and with hospitality.

Premier Smuts may prove to have been politically astute when he planned the tour. The Nationalists contended that the special arrangements made for the Royal Family and the expense of entertaining the visitors would backfire against the United Party at the next general election, expected to be held in 1948.

Experienced political observers said the Royal visit had solidified

the pro-British element in the country. Actually, there are other factors influencing South African politics.

First of all, as in almost every country after the war, there is a tide in South Africa against the government in office. This country has not had a general election since 1943; so the electorate has not had an opportunity to express any desire for a change.

Government supporters admit that there is a trend among the pro-British element toward the opposition, but they believe Dr. D. F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist Party, alienated some of those potential followers by his refusal to meet the King.

Another factor was the United Nations vote last year, which South Africans considered a defeat for Premier Smuts. The people of the country believed that the premier was carrying out a liberal and progressive native policy. They felt that the United Nations failed to appreciate what was being done and that has resulted in a resentful attitude.

There is a tendency among some sections of the population to stily, "We will show the United Nations." He said the feeling is opposed by intelligent, progressive people, but there is an undercurrent of desire to strike back at the UN by reverting to repression of the natives instead of appropriating additional funds for a more liberal policy.

The Royal visit has not influenced the policy toward the natives. The King has shaken the hand of many native chiefs and he has talked informally with others. He has done the same with Indians. That might have been an example which could raise the natives, but it will take time to determine whether South Africans will adopt the democratic gesture of the King.

With his system of headmen, chiefs and paramount chiefs, the African native is prepared in his social system to accept a monarchy. There is no question of his loyalty to King George and, if possible, the African native will be even more loyal to Princess Elizabeth when she becomes Queen because he remembers Queen Victoria with the greatest admiration and devotion. Most of the tribes in Africa came under British jurisdiction during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century.

One city has held a municipal election after the Royal Family's visit, but the results cannot be regarded as conclusive proof of any political influence as a consequence of the tour. The election was for four members of the Bloemfontein city council. Bloemfontein is the capital of the Orange Free State Province and is regarded as a stronghold of the

Nationalist Party, which held eight of the 12 seats on the council and four of their seats were at stake in the election.

Before the Royal Family arrived in Bloemfontein, private residents of the city predicted the NP would lose some of its seats. Two seats were lost.

Most South African newspapers are pro-government and pro-monarchy. Only three important papers, all Afrikaans language publications, support the opposition Nationalist Party. Two of those papers had a correspondent with the Royal party and they published factual reports of the tour.

One of them, "Die Burger" in Cape Town, published an editorial criticism once, suggesting the King was ill-advised to play tennis one Sunday. The third paper, "Die Transvaler" of Johannesburg, boycotted the tour, printing no news about the Royal visitors.—United Press.

Ex-Commando A Jewish Terrorist

Jerusalem, May 6.

Former Commando sergeant Dov Bernard Cohen, found dead in a lorry after Sunday's mass gun break in Acre, led the band of Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorists who blasted the prison walls and released 216 convicts, reliable Jewish sources in Tel Aviv said tonight.

Cohen is said to have served with the Commandos and to have been mentioned in despatches in the Allied campaign in North Africa.

He was killed when the terrorists dashed out of the Arab seaport of Acre after a gun battle which accompanied the prison raid.

His body, in the uniform of a British captain, was found in a lorry and was buried yesterday with six other Irgun raiders at a seashore village six miles from the port.—Reuter.

London, May 6.

A Dominion Office spokesman said tonight that he had heard of no request by Newfoundland that it be allowed to choose its own course in plans to discuss the confederation of Canada.—United Press.

London, May 6.

Radio Moscow announced tonight that the 20,000,000,000-ruble loan launched on Sunday by the Soviet government already had been over-subscribed by 258,000,000 rubles, but that subscriptions would continue.—United Press.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

APPRECIATE YOUR GIFTS

What do you say after you have made a score which is not due to any good work on your part? Especially if it results from some bad work by your side? Do you thank Santa Claus for the gift? Or the Fates, or whatever brought you those points? Doing that occasionally can help you to take bad luck which comes your way. But there are many players who reduce their pleasure from the game by recognizing only their ill fortune and never appreciating the present they get.

S. A K 6 5
H. A 10 7 3
D. J 10
C. J 8 3

S. J 9 8 2
H. Q J
D. 8 7 6
C. A 10 7
5

S. Q 10 7 4
H. K 6 5
D. A K 5 4
C. Q

(Dealer: South. East-West vulnerable.)

South West North East
1. 1 D Pass 1 S Pass
2. S Pass 4 S Pass
4 NT Pass 5 H Pass
6 S

2. 1 S Pass 3 S Pass
4 NT Pass 5 H Pass
6 S

3. 1 D Pass 1 H Pass
3 H Pass 6 H

Looking at the North-South cards, you would unhesitatingly pick spades as a better trump suit than hearts, regardless of

whether you were going for a slam or only for game. Yet the spade slam is impossible because of the way the defenders' five trumps are divided, since a trick must be lost in that suit plus one in clubs.

Where North got into the heart slam, however, he made it, due to the luck of the trump layout against him, so that the Q and J had to drop on the first two rounds. A spade loser was prevented by finessing the diamond J, and later discarding a spade on the high diamonds.

The bidding shown was done in a social duplicate in which not all pairs bid the slam. The three pairs that did all declared they were using "the natural one-over-one approach system," yet all of them went about it differently. You may think you can standardize conventions, but you can't standardize human beings.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. J 7 3
H. A K 4
D. K 10 6
C. A 10 9

S. 10 8 6
H. J 10 7 6
D. 4
C. K J 7
5, 2

S. A Q 6
H. 8 6
D. J 7 5 3 2
C. Q 8 6

(Dealer: North. North-South vulnerable.)

After the club 9 wins the first trick, what should South lead, in seeking to make 3-N Trumps?

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I sure have the bollhops stepping. I gave that one a dime tip and he even offered to run the bath water!"

London To Day

The Great Tobacco Crisis

London, May 6.

These are critical days, using that adjective in the sense of pertaining to a crisis, and limiting it to our internal domestic ailments.

In these days and in this unfortunate time, crises are nearly always with us. No sooner do we emerge from one than we pass into another. For two instances, among others, within the past couple of years we have suffered a bread crisis; also a coal crisis with all manner of sequelae, and now we are in the throes of yet another—a tobacco crisis, which, to most men and to practically all women who smoke, means a cigarette crisis. If the complaining voices of the people are anything to go by, this latest is much the most acute.

If need be, we can sit at home and shiver in the dark when we have no coal for fuel or light. We can endure the pangs of hunger atrociously when bread is short (or we think we could but have not yet had to try) but if our cigarettes are in danger or too dear for our pockets, we lift up our voices and howl and refuse to be comforted: we are howling now—sincerely.

The effect of the budget is, among other things, that whereas we have been paying two shillings and four pence for a packet of 20 popular price cigarettes, we now pay three shillings and four pence. That is a very stiff increase on a price which, compared with pre-war rates, was already very high. And the increase is levied in face of the well-known fact that a Chancellor of the Exchequer can get away with doing things so long as he does not tamper with free-born Briton's beer or baccy. So how come?

Up In Smoke

The Chancellor says to us, in effect: "Look here: we buy almost all our tobacco from the United States and we have to pay for it with American dollars. We have very few such dollars and we've borrowed even those—so we can't just sit back and watch money melt away. We need them much more to buy food and other things far more important than cigarettes—or cigars—or snuff."

He says he considered various alternative ways to reduce consumption: rationing, points, cutting down on the poor man and woman, the old-age pensioner is deprived of his one remaining source of ex-service pay, and we have let up small tobaccoist businesses will be ruined. . . . we must wait a while and see what will be the effect on the consumption of cigarettes which before the budget was 60,000,000 daily in London alone.

Not First Time

This is not the only time in our history when for one reason or another it has been desired to restrict the import of tobacco. There lived a king in days of old who was James VI of Scotland. He became James I of England, an event which pleased the Scots if not the English. He had a great objection to tobacco as his work "A Counter-blast to Tobacco" bears witness. His Par-

CONVICTS ASK FOR RAISE

London, May 6.
Convicts today demanded a raise in pay because it now takes them five weeks of work to earn enough for a packet of cigarettes. Convicts get sevenpence a week and under the new budget cigarettes cost 3s 4d.
The Howard League for Penal Reform, which advocates lipstick and powder for women inmates and umbrellas for all prisoners, is supporting the higher wage move.—United Press.

lament put a terrific duty on tobacco—in our money today it would be about a pound and a half—and it remarked that "This herb . . . is so excessively taken by disordered persons of base condition that they consume their wages, impair their health and weaken their bodies and are driven thereby to unwhimsy shifts to maintain their gluttonous exercise."
So what ever his motive we shall see what comes of our Chancellor's attempt to restrain our gluttonous exercise.—United Press.

GANDHI MEETS JINNAH

New Delhi, May 6.
Mahatma Gandhi and Mohamed M. A. Jinnah (President of the Muslim League) met here this evening for the first time since 1944, except for a brief chat on Sunday.

After the meeting, Mr. Jinnah said: "We discussed two matters. One was the question of the division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan. Mahatma Gandhi does not accept the principle of division. He thinks a division is not inevitable whereas in my opinion not only is Pakistan inevitable, but it is the only practical solution to India's political problem."

"The second matter we discussed was a letter that we have signed, jointly appealing to people to maintain peace. We have both come to the conclusion that we must do our best in the respective spheres to see that that appeal is carried out."

The appeal was made at the request of the Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, and was issued on April 15. In it, Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah said: "We denounce for all time the use of force to achieve political ends."

On Sunday, when Gandhi was leaving the Viceroy's house by one door and Jinnah was entering at another, the Viceroy asked Gandhi whether he would like to meet Jinnah. Gandhi agreed and the two had a short talk and then at Gandhi's suggestion today's meeting was arranged.
No announcement was made of any further meeting between the two Indian leaders.
Muslim League sources indicated that Jinnah will tomorrow issue a statement on the situation in the Northwest Frontier Provinces.—Reuter.

OUR "FRUITS OF VICTORY" MUST BE SCALED DOWN

Mr. Dalton On Britain's Vast Debts

National Day Of Prayer

London, May 7.
His Majesty the King has designated Sunday, July 6, as a national day of prayer. It was announced today from No. 10 Downing Street.

A statement signed jointly by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Geoffrey Fisher) and the Archbishop of York (Dr. Cyril Garbett) calls upon the nation to prepare for the day, when prayers will be offered for the nation's future.

It calls upon the nation to repent of unbelief and to turn to God.

"If thus the nation come to God, we can face all that is asked of us in united faith, confidence and hope," the statement declares. Associated Press.

Communal Stabbings

Calcutta, May 6.
A 48-hour curfew was imposed today in Barilly, about 140 miles northwest of Lucknow, after communal stabbings, in which three persons were killed.

One of them was a boy returning home from school.

Despite continuation of the curfew and intensive police and military searches, bombs and firearms are still being used in communal clashes here. Three cases of bomb-throwing and three of shooting resulted in two persons being killed and five were injured. It was officially reported. Reuter.

Explosions

Amritsar, May 6.
Five people were reported injured—two seriously—as the result of explosions in two parts of Amritsar today. The police recovered a live bomb from the scene of one of the explosions. Reuter.

M 3

M3, the long-heralded new Antimalarial is here. M3 is a totally new and scientifically prepared compound of mercury, manganese and extract of spleen, following exhaustive investigations for malarial control at the state-controlled Italian Bi-chemical Institute under the direction of Prof. G. Lorenzini of the Royal University of Milan.

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Beyond All Limits Of Fair Play

London, May 6.
Britain's vast debts—sterling balances held by her Allies—must be "very substantially scaled down," the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, told the Brazilian Chamber of Commerce tonight.

Sarcastically stabbing them as "Britain's fruits of victory," Mr. Dalton asserted that if Lend-Lease and mutual aid had been applied among all the members of the grand alliance as between the United States and the British Commonwealth, "by far the greater part of these debts would never have been charged up against us."

After warning against the suggestion that the balances, the bulk of which is held in India and Egypt, be allowed to remain at their present height much longer, he said:

"Britain is strong, but one sign of her strength must be to refuse to take on fantastic commitments which are beyond her strength, and beyond all limits of good sense and fair play."

Peculiar Accountancy

"Nor could I, as the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, support any financial arrangements which would mean that, for years and generations to come, this little island, which led the fight for freedom, would, through this peculiar wartime accountancy, carry a crushing load, which even the defeated enemies of freedom—Germans, Japanese and the rest—would escape."

"It is the happy fate of Brazil that no bombs fell on your side of the Atlantic," he said. The British Government was "heartened by the scrupulous way in which Brazil is behaving on the question of her obligations, which were regularized under the 1943 settlement. The terms of that settlement have been, and are being, followed to the letter and are of considerable assistance to us," Mr. Dalton said, adding that the recent action of the Bank of Brazil in resuming the purchase of sterling was welcome. Reuter.

Praise From Churchill

London, May 6.
When the three-day debate of the National Service Bill began in the House of Commons today, the Opposition leader, Mr. Churchill, complimented the Government on the internal structure of the bill which, he said, had been drafted with great knowledge.

He said that the text of the bill as originally drafted—providing for 18 months in the armed forces with five and a half years' part-time in reserve—seemed to him to reflect unwelcome credit on the Government.

He would, however, have something to say later about the sudden change which the Government had made in putting down an amendment to reduce the length of service from 18 months to a year.

An amendment to exclude Scotland from conscription, moved by the Independent Labour Party Member, Mr. J. Carmichael, was rejected.

Mr. Carmichael said that he was against the principle of conscription, but he argued also on economic grounds. Reuter.

Trinidad Protest Rejected

London, May 7.
Amid cheers in the House of Commons today, Mr. Creech-Jones, Colonial Secretary, declined to accede to representations by Trinidad Trade Union Council that the appointment of a South African to the post of superintendent of survey training in the civil service should be cancelled, on the ground of his South African origin.

Mr. Creech-Jones said: The allegation made by the Trade Union Council was that the appointment of this officer, who had the necessary qualifications and experience for the post, should be cancelled on the ground of his South African origin. I could not agree to any such principle being followed. Reuter.

French India Problem

Chandernagore, May 7.
A deputation from Chandernagore (22 miles north of Calcutta) which waited on the French Government Inspector of colonies demanded "the complete independence of French India, free from foreign interest, political, commercial military or otherwise."

The Inspector is on an official visit to discuss constitutional problems relating to French India, particularly Chandernagore.

The deputation told the Inspector that the province reserved the right to decide by June, 1948 through a plebiscite whether she would stay inside the French Union or not. Reuter.

HISTORIC VISIT

Batavia, May 7.
The Dutch Prime Minister, Dr. L. J. M. Beel, Professor J. A. Jonkman, arrived by air from Holland this morning. It is the first visit of a Dutch Prime Minister to the East Indies in the history of Dutch administration. Reuter.

DISTRACTING LIMBS

London, May 6.
A photograph of a model enjoying her shapely legs in a "Parliamentary Committee today discussing nationalization of electricity. The Committee chairman, Mr. Bowles, reprimanded a member for distracting discussions by studying the model's photo, which appeared in a magazine. The magazine was "Coal"—the brand-new publication of the National Coal Board. United Press.

Wallace's Latest

New York, May 7.
Henry Wallace, writing in the current issue of his "New Republic" magazine, today declared that he gained impression in Paris that present plans of the United States call for a "political loan" to France conditioned on that country's retreat from the progressive spirit.

"Any attempt to use America's tremendous economic power to drive France to the right and into the anti-Soviet bloc may lead to bloodshed," he said. United Press.

Counsel Suggests "Coaching"

In an impassioned 50-minute final address on behalf of the seven members of the Kowloon Emergency Unit, charged with attempted extortion of \$30, conspiracy to extort, and, in the case of two of the accused, possession of a knuckleduster, Mr. Marcus da Silva reviewed "microscopically and analytically" the evidence adduced by the Crown, suggesting, during the process, that witnesses for the prosecution had been coached by "some one behind the scenes."

Mr. Silva emphasised that his remarks regarding the "wonderful memories" of Mok Kuen and Fung, and other witnesses who chose to remember only those facts which were condemnatory to the accused, did not carry the slightest accusation against Mr. Charles Mottram, ASP, whom he had always admired as a man of scrupulous fairness.

Pointing out the divergence of the evidence given by Mok Kuen and Fung in some aspects of the case, Mr. Silva reminded His Worship that whereas Mok Kuen asserted that the accused were chased by the gamblers, "Mr. Fung" swore to the exact opposite.

Counsel for the defence contended in no uncertain terms the procedure of the Police concerned in charging his clients on the word of a self-confessed gambler, if not gaming house keeper, without giving the latter a chance of making a full explanation of the incident.

He would have thought that the officers concerned would have made a most thorough investigation into the charge laid as it was in human nature for an offender (as His Worship was well aware) to accuse the Police of assault and battery.

"Something Rotten"

Mr. Silva declared that this action suggested that there was something rotten in the state of Denmark as regards the Sham-shui-po district, and that Mok Kuen's denial of organised gambling gave rise to the suspicion that there was "guiding hand behind his evidence."

As to Fung, said Mr. Silva, he was not 100 per cent. coached as he flatly denied Mok's statement that the gamblers chased the constables. Instead, Fung declared that the gamblers were so scared at the approach of the E.U. squad that they ran away, were chased by the Police, and two of them arrested. They (the gamblers) did not urge the constables to bring them to the Police Station as Mok testified, said Mr. Silva.

Another part of Fung's evidence which clashed with Mok's was that regarding the guns in the constables' hands. While Mok declared that only two constables were holding their revolvers, Fung swore that all the seven had their revolvers out.

On the evidence adduced by the Crown, and taking into consideration the contradictory nature of the evidence, Mr. Silva submitted, His Worship should return a verdict of not guilty against all the accused.

Written Judgment

ASP Mottram, who conducted the prosecution with the assistance of DSI C. Dowman, said that he did not wish to address His Worship.

CANADA TO STOP LOADING MEAT

London, May 6.
A spokesman for the Canadian Meat Board said today that Canada will stop loading meat for Britain from about the middle of May or the end of June. At the same time, food experts are quoted as saying that the next three months will be the most critical food months of the entire year.

Increased supplies from Australia and the Southern Hemisphere generally are thought likely before the end of summer.

Food buyers are said to be in the South-Western United States, seeking to buy even third-grade beef at up to two shillings a pound wholesale.

"Meat in Canada is no longer rationed," the Meat Board spokesman said. "Therefore, meat currently produced will be put into cold storage until the first wave of demand levels out."

The spokesman added: "There is bound to be a flood of buying and in order to avoid excessive demand we are retaining home production for the time being. There is nothing abnormal in this. We will resume shipments of what we can as soon as we can."

Seasonal Letdown

"Production is bound to increase rapidly but there is always a seasonal letdown at this time of the year."

He said that when estimates of home consumption are completed, routine shipments of beef, mutton, pork and offal will be resumed.

Rumours of a penny cut in meat rations are current. The Food Ministry spokesman refused to anticipate any cut during the Commons session on Monday. United Press.

Detectives On Wild Goose Chase

Manila, May 7.
The Chinese custom of offering food and delicacies to the dead started Manila detectives on a wild goose chase with a twist ending.

It started at 11.30 yesterday morning when Lieut. Vihar, detective squad chief, lifted the telephone to hear an excited voice announcing in tremulous tones that the speaker had seen a body being buried on the previous day at dusk alongside the old Bilibid prison compound.

The informer claimed that he saw four armed men alighting from a civilian truck with hats slouched furtively over the eyes. He said the quartette then started digging a grave in which they deposited a life-size bundle wrapped in an enormous wrapping paper which they covered up with earth. They then sped away in the truck.

Vihar hastily summoned three detectives of the General Investigation Bureau and detectives from the Homicide Squad. Jumping into a jeep, the men dashed to the designated place at a record time.

"Notify the medical examiner and exhume the body," Vihar commanded. They began to dig up the fresh grave on the top of which was still a lighted candle. A curious crowd gathered round the digging men. The "grave" finally yielded the following contents:—one bottle of wine, one bottle of sauce and one roasted pig.

An investigation revealed that a pig has been buried by unknown Chinese in conformity with their custom of offering food to their dead. United Press.

Russia Cries Off Loot Tour

Kyoto, May 7.
Russia today refused, for the time being, to participate in the identification of stolen Allied property stored in warehouses throughout Japan as representatives of eight other nations reached here on an investigation tour.

No reason was given. Representatives of Australia, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, the Philippines and the United States are taking part in the inspection under Brigadier General Patrick H. Tansey, SCAP's Civil Property Custodian.

The representatives today visited a museum in which more than 250 items, mostly art objects stolen from China, had been brought together by the Japanese. United Press.

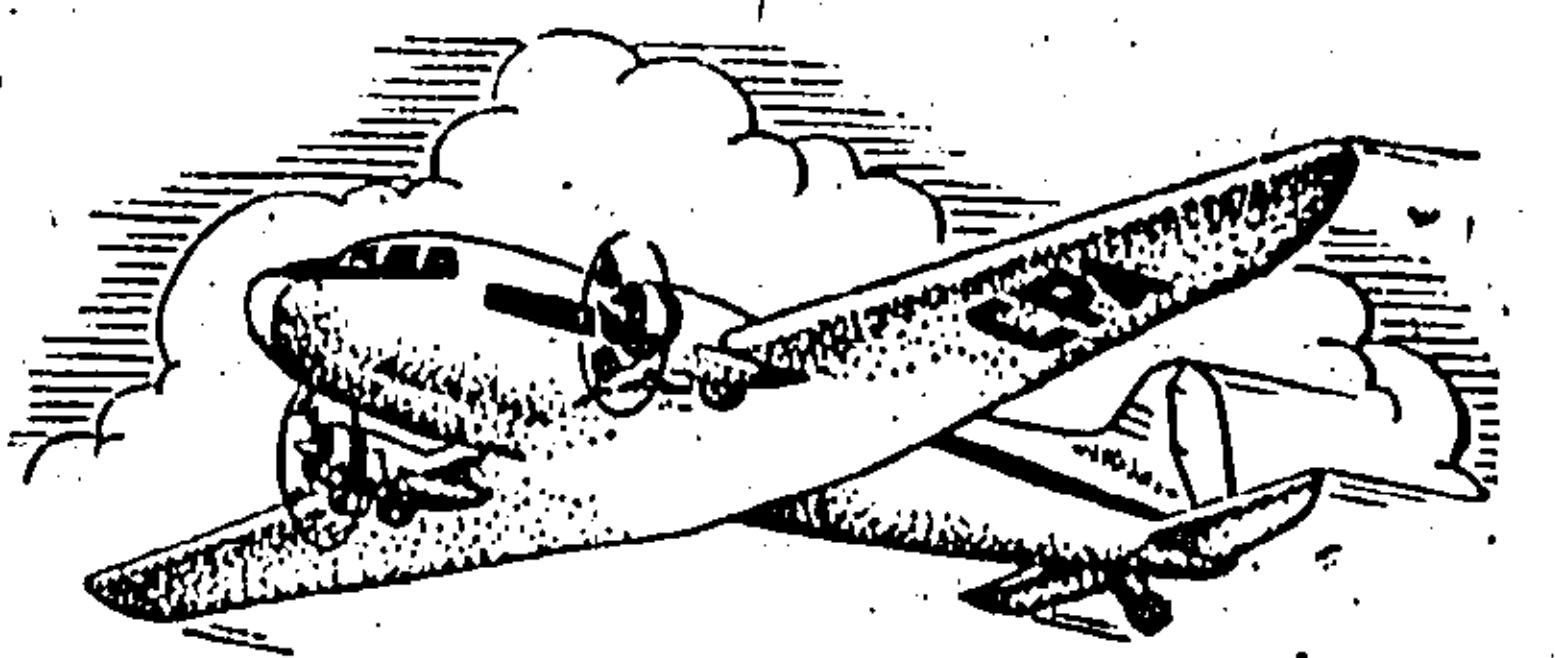
China's Oath Amended

Nanking, May 7.
The State Council today amended the text of the oath of office to require observance of the constitution and loyalty to the State, as opposed to the original oath demanding loyalty to the Sun Min Chul (Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen).

Minister of National Defence Pai Chung-hai said that, on the whole, the government was holding the upper hand in the civil war, despite local reverses. He appealed for readjustment of the army pay scale. The State Council also discussed the present price situation, and agreed unanimously to freeze the January cost of living index. United Press.

NOT SETTLED

Nanking, May 7.
The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Yeh, said today that the problem of sending army and police to the Dairen and Port Arthur areas has not yet been settled since the Soviet reply to the Chinese note only provides for the sending of a Chinese mission to investigate the local situation. United Press.



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THE EAGLE AND THE GHOST Grim Evidence In Latest War Crimes Trial

Accused Identified By Nicknames

A former POW at Kinkaseki, Formosa, Warrant Officer J. O. Edwards walked along a row of members of the staff of the Nippon Mining Company in the dock at No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday and identified them by the nicknames they had been dubbed by American and British Prisoners of War who had worked in the copper mines there from December, 1942, until 1945.

"This is 'The Eagle,'" Warrant Officer Edwards said, pointing at one. "This is 'The Ghost,'" he said, pointing at a second. "He was called that from a habit he had of creeping up to the POWs with his lamp extinguished. This one is 'Charlie Chaplin.' He don't have a moustache now. This one here is 'Nelson.' We called him that because he has only one eye."

The nine accused, charged with the murder of POWs, were identified by the names they were given by the POWs. They were: Yonemura Masatoshi, assistant production manager; Nakamura Katsumi, production supervisor; and six foremen or "hanchos," Nagai Takagoro, Cho Kun Toki, Takeuchi Sachi, Utsunomiya Kozo, Zushi Taro, and Suenobu Fumio.

They are being tried by a court comprising Lt. Col. R. C. Lammie, of the Department of the Judge Advocate General, India, Barrister-at-Law, President; Major R. S. Butterfield, of the Indian General Staff, and Captain R. R. Huxford, R.A.F.

Accused are being identified by Japanese counsel, Mr. Yamada Toshiro, with Lt. D. C. Lammie as Advisory Officer.

In his opening address, Major M. I. Omsley, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, said:

"Before you today are nine Japanese who were members of the staff of the Kinkaseki Nippon Mining Co. The members of the accused form the basis of one overall charge, in that they, being responsible for the safety and welfare of the British and American prisoners of war employed in the mine under their supervision, were, in violation of the laws and usage of war, concerned in the ill-treatment of the aforesaid prisoners of war, contributing to the death of some of them and causing physical suffering to others, between December, 1942 and May, 1945.

Absominable

"I think it would be appropriate at this point to give you a brief description of the copper mine at Kinkaseki. Conditions in the mine to say the least were abominable. Parts of it were extremely hot, even as high as 95 deg. F. It was extremely primitive and falling rocks and deep pools also contributed to the extreme discomfort of those working. The mine consisted of three floors known as Sanchuan (third floor), Nichuan (second floor), and Ichuan (first floor). Midway between these floors were numerous workings, known to POWs as 'nu-moties' because they were 20 metres above the lower floor and below the floor above. They went at all angles from the main tunnel, in any direction following the various copper seams. There were six different entrances to the mine.

"The method of working was as follows:—When a good copper seam was encountered, blasting would take place ahead of the workers and all useless rocks and dirt would be dragged out and used as a kind of platform, leaving only a small tunnel or chute, straight or inclined, through which to drag out the ore. There was no plan made, nor overall direction nor survey. These chutes would be blasted, after they had been drilled and loosened, during the noon hours.

Dangerous Methods

"As the ceiling got too high to drill, the floor was built up by waste stone. The ore would then be deposited down chutes into bogies which ran along rails on one of the main floors. This system went on with new floors rising to meet the new ceiling until the working level would be about 60 feet above the original bogey tunnel. This produced the dangerous conditions that prevailed on all floors.

"These holes, while they were considered unsafe, were never visited by the hanchos (as the

NOT AWARE

Tokyo, May 7.
A report from Canberra stating that Australian troops will be withdrawn from Japan within two years lacks confirmation by the British military authorities at Kure, whose spokesman in reply to inquiry from Tokyo, commented: "We are not aware that any date has been fixed for our withdrawal."—Reuter.

ed by Tada himself. This will be produced in evidence.

"In an affidavit of Colonel Yokota Hiroshi, who was staff officer to the General Officer Commanding the Japanese Army in June, 1942, it is stated that the officials of the Japan Mining Company and their subordinates were directly responsible for the conditions of the mine workings, and had nothing to do with the Army or prisoners of war camp commandant. Any deaths or injuries due to mishaps or accidents in the mine were the responsibility of the mining company and its staff.

Company Responsible

"Colonel Nakano, who was head of the POW camp headquarters in Formosa, will state that the mining company, together with their subordinates, were responsible for the safe custody of all POWs in their employ, during the time that they were absent from camp, at work, and until their return to camp.

Speed Drive

"You will hear about the deaths of eight POWs due to accidents which could have been avoided had the necessary safety precautions been taken by the mining authorities. You will hear of sick prisoners being made to work under these conditions.

"In 1944 a great speed drive was initiated by those in charge. During this period the already appalling conditions worsened as the quota of work was increased.

"I should now like to say a word about the beatings that went on daily. Apart from having to work in hot, filthy, and dangerous places, the prisoners were in constant dread of the hanchos' hammers. The hanchos, or guards, were only known to the prisoners by their nicknames, sometimes very descriptive. I think it would be a good opportunity to mention here some instances of the brutality that took place.

The Eagle

The accused Zushi, was known as the Eagle. He would delight in waiting for the prisoners as they reported for duty in the morning and viciously strike them with his hammer if they did not stand to attention properly or shout 'Hai.' He would laugh out at the POWs on many occasions. He was even feared by his own countrymen.

"Jo Shio Ki, in his affidavit, says that he (Zushi) personally ordered the one-bar hanchos to beat the POWs as well as striking them himself with his hammer and fists. The accused Takeuchi says in his statement, which will be produced, that Zushi was very bad, he even beat and slapped hanchos. The accused Cho Kun Teku, in his statement, goes as far as to say that he tried to get transferred to avoid his blows.

"The accused Utsunomiya says that everyone was afraid of Zushi and he was connected with beatings with hammers; you will hear of beatings administered by accused Cho Kun Teku known as the 'Frying Pan'; by accused Nagai called the 'Ghost'; by Takeuchi, Utsunomiya, and Suenobu known as 'Nelson,' 'Charlie Chaplin' and 'Blackie' respectively.

Today's Request

"Now a word about the more senior officials. Firstly, accused Tada, he was general manager of the mine from June, 1942, until the end of hostilities. In June, 1942 letters were sent in the name of Gen. Ando, Army HQ Taiwan, to various civilian and government departments requesting information with a view to the employment of prisoners of war. One of these letters was sent to the Nippon Mining Co. In due course replies were received from these departments signifying their desire to have prisoners of war labour. One such reply came from the mining company, sign-

Stir Over Gift Of Car

Toronto, May 6.
The Canadian Olympic Committee is reported by the "Toronto Star" today to be discussing at a closed meeting at Montreal whether Barbara Ann Scott, 18-year old world figure-skating champion, has jeopardized her chance of competing in the 1948 Olympic Games in London by "accepting the gift of a new car from her home city of Ottawa."

The newspaper publishes a telephone interview with Mr. Avery Brundage, President of the United States Olympic Committee, in which he said that he had called the attention of the International Committee to the gift.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Canadian representative on the International Committee, is reported from London to have said that the matter would be discussed at a meeting next month.—Reuter.

REFINERY ON CLYDESIDE

Glasgow, May 6.
Although no early decision is expected, the discussions at present in progress between the Board of Trade representatives, the South England Oil Company and the Clyde Navigation Trustees, may lead to the establishment of a £20,000,000 oil refinery on the Clyde-side.—Reuter.

London, May 6.
Rugby League results of games played today: Rochdale Hornets 7 St. Helen's 5. Dewsbury 16 Wakefield Trinity 4.—Reuter.

of a plank. When the tunnel was flooded, walking along the rail was very much like walking on a tight-rope and was a laborious affair, men holding on to one another.

The stairs going down to lower levels were also wet and slippery and a gully of acid water along side often overflowed on to them. They were also dangerously shored. The first party would go down to the lowest level by some six flights of 150 steps. The heat increased with every lower level and many of the men passed out.

Daily Accidents

Accidents were of daily occurrence, sometimes no less than six a day. No medical aid was given except to those severely injured. POWs had to do the best they could about dressing injuries with whatever pieces of cloth and rags they could lay their hands on.

At the end of the working day they would be lined up before the Japanese hanchos and would be beaten if quotas for the day had not been fulfilled. These beatings consisted usually of eight or ten strokes on the back with a hammer. He saw men collapse under these beatings and men who were beaten had often to be helped back to camp.

The most vicious of the hanchos was the man known as "The Eagle." Another of the accused, known as "Charlie Chaplin," was very free with his fists, and another, known as "Blackie," once beat all eleven men of a squad. Another known as "Frying Pan," was also a real terror.

Witness mentioned also a number of hanchos not on trial, known as The Beast, Sammy, The Bear, Smiler, Solemn, Patchy and Goldie, all with a reputation for beating POWs.

Roof Collapse

While working in the mines he often had a feeling that the roof would collapse as the blasting continued higher and higher, approaching the next level. This actually happened finally; one POW being killed. Another was killed when the wall caved in and a third when a charge went off prematurely.

Sulphuric acid water would keep dripping from the walls and men were often knee-deep in it. Some parts of the mine were unbearably hot. The shoring was very poor and was limited largely to the tunnels where the bogies were running. In some parts of the mine it was impossible to work for two or three minutes at a stretch without collapsing. Men seemed to suffer a gradual suffocation while working.

There were about 350 employed in the mines by February, 1943, and about 600 by 1944.

Edwards returns to the witness-box this morning.

American Baseball

New York, May 7.
Philadelphia used the combination of Bill Dietrich's airtight pitching and leftfielder Bingo Bink's potent hitting to upset Chicago 3 to 0 in the American League.

Binks got three hits, including a triple, and drove in two runs. Dietrich hit his former teammates down on five scattered hits.

Tiger Shortstop Eddie Lake's eighth inning homer edged out New York 3 to 2 after outfielder Pat Mullin doubled across the tying run.

Red Sox slugger Ted Williams unlimbered his home-run swing to hit two circuit smashes to score the tying and winner runs as Boston beat St. Louis 6 to 5 in 11 innings. Ted's eleventh inning homer came with two on base. He had tied the game in the ninth with a circuit blow.

Brown outfielder Jeff Pate homered in the 11th with one on base.

There were no other American League games scheduled.

In the National League, Brooklyn defeated St. Louis 7 to 6 with exiled Dodger Manager Leo Durocher looking on from the stands.

The Dodgers were behind most of the time but rallied in the late innings. With the count deadlocked, Brooklyn shortstop Peeewe Reks homered for the winning run in the seventh inning. The Dodgers had tied the count in the sixth when leftfielder Carl Furillo tripled with the sacks loaded.

Chicago defeated Philadelphia 33 to 2 with the Cubs rallying to score the tying and winning runs in the seventh inning. Catcher Ray Lamano, with three hits and four runs batted in, led Cincinnati to an 11 to 6 victory over New York. The Reds pounded six Giant hurlers for 12 hits.

Scores:—

American League

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3	7	0
Chicago	0	5	0
Winning pitcher, Dietrich.			
New York	2	7	1
Detroit	2	13	1
Boston	6	8	0
St. Louis	5	11	1
Winning pitcher, Johnson.			
Only games scheduled.			

National League

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	6	7	2
Brooklyn	7	11	1
Chicago	3	12	0
Philadelphia	2	8	0
Winning pitcher, Bush.			
Cincinnati	11	12	2
New York	6	9	4
Winning pitcher, Buckey Walters.			
One night game.—Associated Press.			

Southport Golf Tourney

Southport, May 6.
Alan Dailey, Reg Whitcombe, Laurie Ryton and Bobby Hall shared the leading place in the qualifying test for the Dunlop-Southport £2,000 golf tournament over the Birkdale and Hesket courses, which ended here today.

Each had aggregates of 148 for 36 holes. The highest qualifying score was 162 and 95 players will enter the 72 hole tournament proper, which opens over the Hesket course tomorrow.

"One morning in February 1943 General Wainwright had been ill with influenza for several days, I inquired of him how he felt."

"He stated, 'I feel like a bowl of Jello,' and then explained that he had been slapped several times that morning."

"At one formation of all prisoners of war held for Col. Nakano, he and General Percival, of Singapore, were required to double time."

Stoke Turn Down Offer

Stoke, May 6.
Negotiations for the transfer of Stanley Matthews, England soccer international, from Stoke City, to Blackpool broke down this afternoon at a special meeting of the Stoke Board of Directors here.

Colonel W. Parkinson, Chairman of the Blackpool Football Club, made an offer of over £10,000, but this was not accepted. The matter is being discussed again in two weeks.

Matthews, who will play for Great Britain against the Rest of Europe at Glasgow on Saturday, had asked Stoke to release him in order to join Blackpool, where he is running a hotel.—Reuter.

Yorkshire Falling From High Estate?

(By James R. Chambers)

London, May 7.

The cricket season, barely a week old, has provided a couple of surprises and some cheap wickets for bowlers operating on turf that is still soft from floods and winter rains.

The usual early season bitter cold and winds are with us, and the South Africans, beaten in their first game of the tour by Worcestershire, showed they can hit back when in their second match, in slightly warmer conditions, they slaughtered the all-professional Leicestershire side by 10 wickets.

Alan Melville, their skipper, a player to watch when he is in form, notched the first century of the season. That old Oxford University firm offdrive and cut are still essential parts of his batting.

County champions, Yorkshire were involved in Surprise No. 2, being beaten by 163 runs by the MCC, for whom the Kent amateur fast bowler, Jack Martin, and the Middlesex professional Young, with his left arm slows, showed up defects in Yorkshire's batting. Maybe this means that in the 1947 season, Yorkshire will not be the dominating force of former years.

INNOVATION AT RACES

New facilities will be provided punters who indulge in "Big Bets" at race meetings by the inauguration of a "£100 Win Tickets" booth in the Members' Enclosure of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Happy Valley.

This new counter, which will be opened on Saturday, should greatly ease the congestion around the "Big Bet" counters. To make the scheme workable, members and their guests should lay their bets in notes of big denominations as the time taken in counting "small bills" of £5 and £10 seriously affects the sale of tickets.

Those wanting to change their small notes into big ones can easily do so at the money changers' counter in the pari-mutuel halls.

Jap. Dossier On Governor

(Continued from Page 1)

This compulsory work ceased also in mid-March but it was reintroduced in September 1943 by which time the senior officers had been transferred to Shirakawa Camp, Formosa. There it was continued as compulsory work on a farm, ostensibly for adding vegetables to a meagre diet. It continued until May 1944 until officers of the camp refused as a body, to work any longer.

"When the officers in Shirakawa were subjected to a regime of progressive starvation and of indignity and restrictions, all recreation and games of time killing occupations were forbidden except during week ends. They were paraded for roll calls at frequent intervals by day and night where they were kept standing for long periods.

"This treatment continued until October, 1944, when, for strategic reasons, all senior officers were transferred to Manchuria.

Train Display

On June 8 1943, approximately 240 senior officers were deliberately displayed to the public, during a train journey from Taihoku to Shirakawa. The population of towns and villages along the route were assembled in organized parties at every level crossing, station and village, through each of which our train slowly passed. Amongst these assemblies schools and youth movement were conspicuous. It was quite evident that the spirit of war, in the shape of Japan's senior captives, were being displayed to the population of Formosa.

Surrey's Win

London, May 6.
Results of first-class cricket matches which ended today were:

At the Oval: Surrey beat Essex by an innings and 161 runs. Essex 175 and 192 (Avery 68, Dodds 56, Gover four for 43). Surrey 628 for six declared.

At Cambridge: Cambridge University drew with Sussex. Sussex 208 and 248 for three declared (James Langridge 135 not out, Cox 141). Cambridge University 356 and all for three.

At Oxford: Oxford University drew with Gloucestershire. Gloucestershire 244 and 205 for five declared. Oxford University 234 and 120 for six.

At Lords: M.C.C. beat Yorkshire by 163 runs. M.C.C. 184.

work days on the farm (at Karenko) but many days General George Moore and I, who always led the column, could scarcely raise our feet to climb the hill. We were so hungry that we gathered snails wherever we could find them, cleaned them, soaked them, and, if possible, boiled them and ate them.

"I personally was so weak that when I had the opportunity to eat half a dozen snails I could feel the life coming into my veins, although they were very distasteful and slimy.—We were all in a bad shape. Our ankles were swollen from beriberi, our eyes were dim."

Other affidavits read were those of Major-General H.D.W. Stowell, Brigadier-General W.E. Brougher, U.S. Army, Col. E.E. Alfrich, U.S. Army, Col. W.N. Arns, U.S. Army, Col. K.L. Berry, U.S. Army, Col. A.F. Christie, U.S. Army, Col. J.F. Cottrell, U.S. Army, Col. J. O. Gillespie, U.S. Army, Col. E. J. Lilly, Jr., U.S. Army, Col. C. H. Stringer, R.A.M.C., and Col. C. Hunt.

The Court sits again this morning.

Wainwright

"The Japanese never gave General Wainwright his title. They merely called him 'Wainwright.' He was required to salute all members of the Japanese Army down to Privates and he and other officers of similar rank were placed working as goat-herds for three hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon.

The affidavit of Major-General B.W. Key, D.S.O., M.C., stated that at Tamassato the camp received a visit from the Red Cross representative at Tokyo, Mr. Faravici, and a good deal of our story got across in spite of objections by the Japanese."

Major-General A. M. Jones, commander of the 6th Division of the Philippines Army, stated in his affidavit that "we were a week from hunger during those

Today's Tennis

The following is the programme at today's H.K.C.C. tennis tournament, club section (mixed doubles handicap):—

Second Round
COURT NO. 1
W. J. D. Cooper and Miss D. Sutcliffe (Ser.) v. W. Cdr. E. Holden and Miss Natalie Zimoviet (—36.5).
COURT NO. 2
Lt. Col. M. L. Reynolds and Miss B. S. Beasley (Ser.) v. Mr. K. M. Getz and Mrs. K. M. Getz (—3).
COURT NO. 3
M. Pugh and Mrs. Sinclair (—4) v. A. G. Meke and Mrs. Andrews (Ser.).

Third Round
COURT NO. 4
Mr. D. L. Prophet and Mrs. D. L. Prophet (Plus 15) v. Y. Segalen and Mr. Jones (—15.3).
Men's Singles Championship Third Round
COURT NO. 5
J. H. Schatz v. R. Segalen.
Men's Singles Handicap Second Round
FIRST AVAILABLE COURT
H. W. A. Mackintosh (Plus 15) v. Lt. G. A. Emmett (—3).
Third Round
SECOND AVAILABLE COURT
W. J. D. Cooper (Ser.) v. T. J. Gould (—15.2).
THIRD AVAILABLE COURT
J. A. Furrer (Plus 4) v. O. R. Turville (Ser.).

Woosung Shooting Mystery

Shanghai, May 7.
CNRIA Water Transportation section is investigating a mysterious shooting on their ship, Wan Ming, which was sprayed with machinegun bullets at the Woosung breakwater. Eye-witnesses believed the firing was from a shore position near the fort, but this was not confirmed.

The vessel was superficially damaged but there were no casualties.—United Press.

A DAUGHTER

Shanghai, May 7.
A daughter was born to Mrs. Collins, wife of Captain John Collins, at Nanking, this morning. The U.S. Army announced here.

Captain Collins, with Major Robert Riggs, was released from Communist captivity in Manchuria on April 24, after nearly two months' imprisonment.—Associated Press.

ESPIONAGE IN TURKEY

London, May 6.
The Exchange Telegraph reported today from Istanbul that two residents of the Turkish town of Kara — one a Russian — have been sentenced to death for spying on behalf of the Soviet Union.

No details were given.—United Press.

INTERPORT TEAM DELAYED

The Hong Kong Interport football team which was to leave for Shanghai by plane yesterday morning will now leave tomorrow owing to bad weather conditions in Shanghai.

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